



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A NEW SPECIES OF CINARA FROM OREGON
(APHIDAE)

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Mr. L. G. Gentner, who has added several new Aphid records to the Aphid fauna of Oregon, collected the new species described herewith.

Cinara setulosa n. sp.

Apterous viviparous female.

Size and general color.—Length from vertex to end of anal plate varying from 4.50-5.00 mm. We have no information relative to the color of living specimens. The color is described from cleared mounted specimens. Head and thorax brown, abdomen light tan, cornicles, transverse pigmented spot, cauda and anal plate brown, only slightly darker than abdomen. First and second antennal segments concolorous with head, or but little darker. Third, fourth and fifth antennal segments pale dusky at base becoming darker at apex. Sixth antennal segment mostly dusky, only pale at extreme base. All femora brown, with prothoracic femora darker than femora of meso and metathorax, and with a dark ridge which may be almost black along the dorsum. Tibiae dark brown, with apical regions almost black. Tarsi concolorous with ends of tibiae. Pro and mesothoracic tibiae darker than tibiae of metathorax.

Head and thorax.—Antennal segments with the following lengths: III .47-.55 mm., IV .20-.25 mm., V .23 mm., VI .17-.20 + .05 mm. There are no secondary sensoria present on any of the segments, only the fifth has a large wide rimmed primary sensorium. Antennal hairs sparse, hairs on third segment mixed as to type and length. The shortest hair which are also the finest, are only two thirds the width of the segment in length, or about .03 mm. the longest, darkest and most spine-like hairs are about .06 mm. long. Antennal hairs quite upstanding. The longest hair on the antennae are found on the fourth and fifth segments, there are quite spine-like, but sparse, these segments also have quite short hairs. Rostrum with segments three, four and five extending beyond metathoracic coxae. Last three segments of the rostrum with the following lengths: .28, .26, .10 mm. Median suture of head poorly developed, as a rule failing to reach posterior margin of head.

Dorsum of head with a moderate number of hairs, varying from fine to spine-like, and from .03 mm. or less to about .06 mm., the spine-like hairs being longest. The hairs on the dorsum of the head do not reach the posterior margin of the head. Eyes large, closely applied to head, with almost no stalk. Ocular tubercles prominent, but small. Anterior dorsum of head with surface wrinkled but not setulose. The hind femora vary from 1.50-1.86 mm. in length. Hairs on all femora short, thick and

spine-like, much like those on outer margin of tibiae. Some hairs on the femora are much finer and only half as long as others, these are few in number, some hairs are spine-like, but only one third, or one fourth as long as others. These tack-like hairs are few in number, and are located for the most part on the ventral surface of the femora. All tibiae have the hairs on the inner margin finer and paler than the hairs on the outer margin. On the outer margin the hairs vary from heavy spine-like, dark upstanding hairs, which are subequal to the width of the segment, the ratio of length to width being .07-.10 mm. to hairs only .03 mm. in length. The two types of hairs being intermixed. The hairs on the outer margin of the tibiae are fewer in number than on the inner margin. The hind tibiae vary in length from 2.07-2.43 mm. The hind tarsal segments have the following lengths: .16, .55-.65 mm. The first tarsal segment has about twenty hairs, these are located on the apical two thirds of the segment. The hairs on the ventral surface of the second segment are finer, shorter and more numerous than the hairs on the dorsal surface of the segment. The dorsal surface of the pro and mesothorax are smooth. The surface of the metathorax is so finely setulose that this condition has to be looked for. The mesosternal tubercle is absent.

Abdomen.—Both dorsal and ventral surfaces of the abdomen are characterized by a setulose condition which is well developed, and even better developed in the posterior regions. This condition is without pattern on the dorsal surface. On the ventral surface the setulose condition is arranged in rows which anastomose repeatedly giving this surface a lace-like appearance. Hairs similar on both ventral and dorsal surfaces, all arising from small pigmented spots, but little wider than the base of the hairs. Hairs on the abdomen variable in length, varying from short tack-like hairs to hairs about .09 mm. in length. Anterior to the transverse pigmented spot which is not divided, but indented in the mid region of both the anterior and posterior margins, there are a number of small irregular spots each giving rise to a single hair, such hairs are either short or long. These small pigmented spots have a smooth surface. The surface of the transverse pigmented spot is setulose, the setulose condition being arranged in rows. Hairs on this spot are not numerous, but extend to almost the middle of the spot, they are not arranged in rows. Cauda and anal plate setulose, both provided with long, very fine sharp-pointed hairs. Surface of cornicles smooth, base quite irregular, varying from .30-.40 mm. with the opening forward of center. Surface of cornicles provided with a few spine-like hairs, confined largely to the outer region, and short fine hairs, confined largely to the constricted region of the cornicle, but intermixed with the more spine-like type. Some of the finer hairs on the cornicles are extremely short.

This species has no near allies. It is the only known species described from *Abies* with the setulose condition so well developed, and with various types of hairs on the abdomen and legs. *C. glabra* G&P has much the same setulose condition, but this species has a large smooth patch on the dorsum of the abdomen, and the cornicles are smaller, and the genital plate has more depth. It is taken on pine.

Holotype apterous viviparous female. Taken on *Abies magnifica* var.

shastensis. Mt. Ashland, Oregon, Sept. 2, 1954 by L. G. Genter. Deposited in the collection of E. O. Essig.

Eulachnus brevipilosus CB.

This very distinctive species is being recorded for the first time from the United States. As indicated by the name, the hair are very short. On the body they might best be described as minute. On the hind tibiae the hair are not only short but enlarged at the tip, only the vertex and dorsum of the head have hair of normal length.

Apterous viviparous females, taken on *Pinus* sp. Seattle, Washington, Oct. 14, 1954. M. J. Forsell, collector.